HIDDEN FROM VIEW.

King Edward the Last Person to Look at the Face of His Dead Mother and Beloved Sovereign.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND ALL THE ROYAL FAMILY IN TEARS.

Private Services in the Dining Hall Which Has Been Converted Into a Chapelle Ardente.

MESSAGE

FORMALLY NOTIFIED BY THE KING OF THE QUEEN'S DEATH.

Speeches by Lord Salisbury and M Balfour Eulogizing Her Late Majesty and Praising Edward.

m .- The royal family yesterday took their ing he had incurred a great danger. She last loving look at the features of the dead Queen. About 10 o'clock in the morning great change from old to new England. the coffin was brought into the bedroom, | She possessed extraordinary knowledge of | terprise. But no committee of temperance where were waiting King Edward, Emperor | what people would think. He had always William, the Duke of Connaught, Sir James Reid and the royal ladies. The latter hav- | thought he knew for a certainty what her ing retired. Sir James Reid with reverent hands, assisted by three trusted household servants, and in the presence of the King, | the one great advantage of having before the Emperor and the Duke, removed the body from the bed to the coffin. In death it was lovelier than in the closing days of life. Not a trace of the ravages of disease

The servants having retired, Queen Alexandra, the princesses and the children were recalled, and, with lingering steps and stifled sobs, they passed slowly before the white robed and peaceful figure. At the foot, never moving, stood the King, and when the mourning crowd had passed there remained only the son and grandson of the dead.

Emperor William wept even more bitterly than the royal ladies. Finally, he also retired, and the King was left alone. Sir James Reid, beckoning to the servants, who were holding the coffin lid, asked the King's instructions. For a few seconds the King stood speechless, stricken with emotion at the last farewell. Then he said quickly:

"Close it finally. It must not be opened

Thus the remains of England's greatest ruler were forever closed from human view. Reverently the coffin was borne into the dining room which had been converted into a chapelle ardente. Officers and men from the royal yachts took their stand around the coffin, over which the King, Queen and Kaiser gently laid the robes of a Knight of the Garter, placing at the head a diamond crown. Beneath lay the royal ensign while hanging above was the union jack.

At the altar was the rector of Whippingham, who read a portion of the funeral service in the presence of the royal family. Emperor William covered his face with his hands, and the grief of Princess Beatrice was pitiful. After the benediction each placed a wreath upon the coffin and then all retired.

The correspondent of the Associated Press is informed that the Queen's will has not been opened and that, according to present arrangements, it will not be opened until after the funeral, its details being unknown to the royal family.

There is no truth in the statement that King Edward and Emperor William knelt preserve peace. A significant feature of all the deathbed scenes has been their absolute naturalness and the absence of false or dramatic elements.

According to a rumor circulating at Osborne, King Edward desires himself to be styled His Imperial Majesty in order to em phasize the fact that he is emperor as well

as king. To-day (Saturday) the local volunteers and the forces in the vicinity will pass through the chapelle ardente; after these will pass the correspondents of the leading

papers of the world. A very remarkable feature of all the proceedings is the intense martial air which pervades them. The naval parade off Spithead is to be the greatest if possible the world ever saw, and the military arrangements at Windsor will eclipse anything of the kind ever attempted.

To-night grenadiers are mounting their silence is unbroken save by an occasional

It has been definitely decided that there public lying in state. The ar-

Contrary to expectation, Crown Prince to any notoriety, and this is the keynote of Frederick William of Germany, will not his life. come to England on the royal yacht Hohenzollern, but will arrive to-day. The Grand Duke of Baden has given notice of his intention of attending the funeral

It is virtually settled that there will be

EDWARD'S FIRST MESSAGE.

Brief Address to Parliament-Speecher by Salisbury and Balfour.

LONDON, Jan. 25 .- Both houses of Parthe throne. The lord chancellor, Lord

Gully, read the message in their respective houses. It was as follows:

'The King is fully assured that the House f Commons will share the deep sorrow which has befallen his Majesty and the nation by the lamentable death of his mother, the late Queen. Her devotion to the welfare of her country and her people QUEEN VICTORIA'S BODY FOREVER | and her wise and beneficent rule during the sixty-four years of her glorious reign will ever be held in affectionate memory by her loyal and devoted subjects throughout the British empire."

In both houses the galleries were filled with a notable gathering of peeresses and diplomats. Mr. Choate, the United States ambassador, Mr. White, the secretary of the United States embassy, and Mr. Carter, the second secretary, and their wives were in the galleries of the House of Lords, where Lord Salisbury moved the reply to | WENT TO the King's message in a speech full of emotion. He said that in performing the sadest duty that had ever befallen him he was only echoing accents of sorrow deeper than he had ever known of this nation, which had been called forth by the singular loss which, under the dispensation of Providence, they had suffered. Being a constitutional monarch with restricted powers the Queen had reigned, not by sheer force of character, but the loveableness of her disposition and by her hold on the hearts of her subjects. The example which she set of governing by love and esteem will PARLIAMENT | be never forgotten or how much she assisted in the elevation of her people by their simple contemplation of her brilliant qualities as wife, mother and woman. Her wonderful powers of observing with absolute strictness the limits of her powers as a sovereign and at the same time maintaining steady and persistent influence over the actions of her ministers inspired the greatest admiration. She always maintained a rigorous supervision over public affairs, giving her ministers the benefit of advice and warning them of danger No minister could disregard her views or COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 26, 12:45 a. press her to disregard them without feelbrought the country heroically through a said that when he knew what the Queen subjects would think, especially the middle classes. The King came to the throne with him the greatest example possible. He had been familiar for a generation with political and social life. He enjoyed enormous

### GUISEPPE VERDI

FAMOUS COMPOSER PASSES AWAY AT HIS ITALIAN HOME.

popularity and was almost as much beloved

n foreign courts and countries. Congratu-

lations could be tendered him with earnest

sincerity and in the belief that he will

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3, COL. 4.)

Creator of "La Traviata." "Il Trov atore," "Aida" and Other Well-Known Operatic Triumphs.

ROME, Jan. 25.-A special dispatch to the Patria From Milan announces that Verdi he composer, is dead.

Guiseppe Verdi was born at Rongole, near Busseto, Parma, on Oct. 9, 1813, in the same year that Rossini, at Venice, produced "Tancred," which carried the fame of the "Swan of Pesaro" throughout Europe. Like Haydn, Handel, Mozart, Rossini, Weber and most of the eminent composers, Verdi very early in life manifested a passion for music. It is said that as a little child he followed itinerant organ grinders with tireless persistency, and when he was just seven his father bought him a spinet, Hope. which instrument, stringless and worn with age, he cherished to the last. At eight he began his first musical studies with the organist of the little church at Roncole. At ten he was organist of the church. He then studied for a time at Brusseto, and later went to Milan. Curiously enough, he was refused a scholarship on the ground that he displayed no natural aptitude for music. Nevertheless he studied for five years, and gone on uninterruptedly in Italy, is illustrated in the brilliant succession of the Verdi operas, from "Oberto," which strongly shows the influence of Bellini; "I Lombardi," which gave him his first substantial recognition; "Ernani," "Rigoletto," "La Traviata," in which Mme. Patti,

when she was scarcely but a child, scored her great triumph in Paris; the immoral "Il Trovatore," "Il Ballo in Maschera," "Aida," which marked a departure from the conventional Italian forms, and Verdi's recognition of the growing Wagnerian in fluence, to "Otello," which is really the model of the new Italian school, and the lyric comedy, "Falstaff," which was written when Verdi was eighty years of age From the presentation of "Oberto," in 1840, until a short time before his death, longer than the entire lifetime of any of the great masters mentioned. Verdi's genius had defied the flight of time, with the productlo of operas which will survive in the world go to his home in Milan, the "Casa di Reposta per Muscicisti." The building cost shuffle from the soldiers in changing their \$2,000,000; and the architect was a brother of Boito, the friend and librettist of Verdi. Accommodation is provided for 100 musicians-sixty men and forty women. The rangements for the funeral are gradually total area is about 5,000 square yards, and The remains of the Queen will it contains a large garden for the men and a smaller one for the women. Verdi gave | the hotel office to see her, but made no at-

in no part of the building, as he was averse

Simon Hassler. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25 .- Simon Hassthe time of his death he held the position of musical director of the Chestnut-street

Opera House Col. Andrew McGonnigle.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 25.-Colonel

MRS. CARRIE NATION REFUSED TO EAT BREAKFAST YESTERDAY.

No W. C. T. U. Warrior Met Her at the Station and She Determined to Leave Hope Behind.

ESCORTED TO THE TRAIN BY TWO KEEPERS OF SALOONS,

Who Were So Overjoyed at Her Brief Stay in Hope They Offered Her Protection.

'EGGED' THURSDAY

WHILE EN ROUTE TO THE RAILWAY STATION AT ENTERPRISE.

Says She Will Invade Other States Regent was considerable alarmed." and Hatchet Saloons Until the

Rum Traffic Is Abolished.

HOPE, Kan., Jan. 25.-Mrs. Carrie Nation arrived at midnight from Enterprise, determined to attack the two saloons in Hope as she had those at Wichita and Enworkers had chosen to meet her at the station, and when she arose this morning she said she had made up her mind not to damage the saloons here because sho was alone. She refused to eat her breakfast because she feared she would be poisoned, and instead talked temperance to a crowd that had gathered in front of the hotel. At 10 o'clock she took a train for Ottawa, saying she would visit friends there and rest a few days. When she startec for the station the proprietors of the two saloons here escorted her to the train, one on each arm, a crowd following and

When Mrs. Nation left Enterprise last night a big crowd followed her to the depot, hooting and throwing eggs. On the train en route here Mrs. Nation talked enthusiastically. A crowd of Enterprise W. C. T. U. women accompanied her to the station. As the train left Mrs. Nation cried out: "Good-bye; keep up the good work. Don't let them open the rum holes

She sat down alone in the coach and be gan examining her dress, smeared with eggs. "I always thank God for the favors He does," she said, and when asked what feature of the demonstration she was thankful for, responded promptly: "That the eggs were not rotten."

Mrs. Nation began to talk and laugh as gayly as if nothing had happened. She had been cool and collected during all of her exciting experiences, both at Wichita and Enterprise, always meeting the sallies of the crowd that hooted her or pelted her with stones with a prayer or an exhortation on temperance.

"Aren't you afraid?" she was asked.

"No, sir; not a bit," she answered, defiantly, "I'm doing God's work." Her coolness seemed more remarkable because of the fact that she had been given warning that a mob awaited her arrival at

"You'll surely meet with serious mishap, perhaps be killed, if you keep this up," she | Bermudez company against the new conces-

"I know it. I know how it will end. But when God is ready for me to die I am ready to go. I don't want to die yet. There is too much good work for me to do. We've been watching our sons going to ruin and death through whisky for years," she continued. "We've been praying and waiting then commenced his career as a writer of | for the laws to be enforced and the traffic opera. The development of the lyric drama | stopped. We've decided to wait no longer | grants to it the exclusive right to exploit day. A saloon keeper to me is the same as the man who cuts another's throat for

"My object in smashing saloons," continued Mrs. Nation, "is to stiffen the backbone of the women against the rum traffic and set them an example of the only way the traffic can be stopped. I will organize them into a society of saloon wreckers. If a saloon opens in a town the women there. if they have not backbone enough themselves to wreck it, will send for me. I will send for my aids in different towns. They will be women of undoubted bravery and we will go there and break up the saloon and keep it broken up. After we have stamped it out in Kansas we will go to Missouri and keep on going. I have letters from all parts of the country asking me to come. I hold that under the Constitution of the United States the saloon cannot

legally exist any place in this country." When the train reached Hope at midnight a crowd of men and boys jostled each other to get a glimpse of the saloon wrecker. No women were there to meet her and she pushed her way through the crowd to an omnibus and was driven to a hotel. The crowd ran after the vehicle and thronged

### strict orders that his name should appear | tempt at assault Mrs. Nation Battle-Searred.

OTTAWA, Kan., Jan. 25.-Mrs. Carrie Nation, the saloon wrecker, lectured here will lecture in Topeka next Sunday night.

INDORSED BY THE W. C. T. U. Lawlessness Favored by the Pres-

maisbury, and the speaker. William Court (CONTINUED ON PAGE 2. COL. 6.) man Mrs. Hutchinson says: "I could not which they are written.

rest until I had written you a congratulatory letter on your bravery in this raid on Enterprise. I knew you were strong enough and brave enough to do it. I hope to hear you've gained a victory."

DIANAPOLIS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1901.

At a conference of temperance people here County Attorney S. S. Smith declared that within one week every saloon in the county would be closed. Both of the local saloons are still closed. The trial of the women who assaulted Mrs. Nation was begun this afternoon and promises to be lengthy.

Mrs. Nation's Assailants Fined. ABILLANE, Kan., Jan. 25 .- All Mrs. Nation's assailants at Enterprise were tried to-day, found guilty and fined \$1 each. The saloons reopened and did a big business. OTTAWA FOR REST Injunction suits were begun against eight saloon men of the county to close their places. The owners of the buildings are included in the action. The county temperance union has begun a crusade to close all saloons in the county.

### ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE.

Shot Fired at a Boat Containing Spain's Queen Regent.

LONDON, Jan. 26 .- "While the Queen NIGHT Regent and her children were boating in the Royal Park on the outskirts of Madrid to-day," says the Madrid correspondent of the Dally Express, "a shot was fired from the bank and penetrated the gunwale of the boat. The park was searched, but the assailant was not discovered. The Queen

LIGHT SHED ON THE RECENT ACTION OF VENEZUELA.

First Intelligible Statement of the Trouble Between the Asphalt Concessionaires.

AMERICANS WARNING

NOT TO INVEST IN TITLES OF SO CALLED VENEZUELAN GRANTS.

How the New York and Bernades Company Was Robbed of Its Valuable Property.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. CARACAS Venezuela, Jan. 25.-The Venezuela Herald, of date, in a long article under the heading of "Asphalt in Venezuela," gives the Bermudez side of the asphalt company's dispute. The Herald says: "A resolution of the ministry, dated Dec. 10 last, grants the title of an asphalt mine called 'Venezuela' and confirms that of another called 'Felicidad.' This action of the government has called forth many articles in the newspapers of Caracas, all going to show that the resolution has no legal basis and that said titles to the mines in question are virtually null and cannot subsist in any manner whatever. The nullity of the grants rests on the fact that they affect property which there is overwhelming proof belongs to the New York and Bermudez Company, which has owned since 1888 the lands and the asphalt lake where 'La Felicidad' is situated and where it is

sought to prove where 'Venezuela' lies." The Herald reprints the text of the decree of Dec. 10, which recites the protest of the sions, the protest alleging that "both mines, 'Felicidad' and 'Venezuela' are situated within the limits of the mining concession and the plot of lands of which it is the owner, under titles granted the seventh and the fourteenth of December, 1888, and that the contract entered into by the national government on the 15th of September 1883, of which the company is cessionary. The decree further says that "to the republic, through this ministry, and by resolution dated the 6th of September last, ordered a commission, composed of three engineers, one named by the national government, one by the New York and Bermudez Company and the other by the representative of the owners of the mine 'Fe-

licidad,' to go to the lands in dispute and In view of the report of this commission the decree declares that the New York and Bermudez Company has not the "exclusive right to exploit the asphalt existing in the former State of Bermudez, since in the contract of which this company is cessionary the like monopoly is not stipulated and cannot be presumed, but must be clearly and precisely expressed, and in case of doubt all presumption must be in favor of liberty; that the title deeds of the company contain no definitive boundaries; that dad and Venezuela are not included within the mining concession of the Bermudez comprehended in the Bermudez concession because contrary to the law vesting the

government." The decree concludes: "The said petition of the New York and Bermudez Company, dated the 17th of July last past, praying that the definitive title of the mine Felicidad be declared null and opposing the grant of the definitive title of Apecchi and Santelli, who have obtained the provisional title thereof subject to the provisions of the law in that behalf, is

"2. Messrs. C. M. Warner and P. mine 'Felicidad,' of which the definitive title was granted by the national executive on the 30th of November, 1897. "3. Let the title of the ownership h

granted to Messrs. Julio Figuera, Eduardo for the mine called 'Venezuela', situated in | 9, 1901, says: the municipality of Union in the district of Benitez, in the State of Sucre.' The decree is signed by Ramon Avala the present minister of Fomenti, in behalf of the national executive. The Herald also minister of Fomenti and dated July 23, 1900 saving that the New York and Bermudez Company had fulfilled the conditions of its contract, and that therefore, the contract was in full legal force and effect. The Herald warns American investors against the new concessions, asserting that the titles are not worth the paper on

MAY BE NECESSARY TO LEGISLATE FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

President McKinley Sends a Message to the Senate Recommending that Action Be Taken.

TAFT'S REPORT SUBMITTED

URGING THE PROMPT PASSAGE OF THE SPOONER MEASURE.

Letter from Secretary Root Supplementing the Recommendation of the Taft Commission.

SURPRISE AMONG SENATORS

WHO SAY NO LEGISLATION IS POS-SIBLE BEFORE MARCH 4.

Speculation as to a Special Session-Leading Filipinos Anxious for Adoption of Spooner Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- The President to-day transmitted to the Senate a report of the Secretary of War, inclosing the report of the Taft Philippine commission. In his message of transmittal the President says the report includes not only the reports of the commision, but its act of legislation and other important information relating to the conditions and immediate wants of the Philippine Islands. Concluding, the President says: "I earnestly recommend legislation under which the government of the islands may have authority to assist in their peaceful industrial development in the directions indicated by the Secretary of War." The brief recommendation in the mes-

sage caused general surprise among Senators, and occasioned speculation on the probability of an extra session of Congress immediately after March 4. Senators generally say they have had no intimation from the White House that a special session of the entire Congress may be desirable, but they unite as one man in saying that no Philippine legislation is possible during the remaining five we've of the present session. The short Spooner bill, vesting all power for the government of the Philippine archipelago in the President is the only Filipino general bill. It is believed that whenever an earnest effort is made to se cure legislation bearing upon this subject, much time will be required. Some Senators also express the opinion that legislation may be necessary in connection with the Cuban constitution, and while there are differences of opinion as to this necessity, all agree that if such action should become necessary it would be impossible to secure

it at this session. SECRETARY ROOT'S LETTER. Secretary Root's letter of transmittal submitted by the President, is dated Jan.

addressed to the President, and is in part as follows: "I beg leave to supplement my annual report of Nov. 30, 1900, by transmitting a re-port made by the Philippine commission on that date, but only recently received at wish to call attention to some conditions existing in the Philippine Islands, which indicates that the development of that cour try along the lines of peaceful industrial progress now requires the exercise of powers of civil government not vested in this mander, but requiring a grant of authority in the pacification of the country and the gradual subsidence of guerrilla warfare. information received subsequent to th date of the report confirms the favorable anticipations of the commission. A perscnal letter received by me from Judge

Taft, dated Dec. 14, 1900, says: " 'Since writing you about three thousand ready received two papers from native oriests, eighteen in number, and I am told that there will be a great many other papers signed by a great many promising priests are those who have held out longest Americans and I deem this action as of small but hard knocks against the insurgents everywhere. Since the election there has been a great falling off in the activity of the insurgents in aggressiveness.

"On the 2d of January the commission as a body, reinforced the views contained in their report by the following dispatch

ent session greatly needed to secure best ment can be established; no public franchises of any kind granted, and no sub stantial investment of private capital in party organized with States and reasonably expect civil government and relief from inevitable but annoydisturbances existing can better be sup Power to make change should be pu Quasi-civil government under way; power Conditions rapidly improving to point where civil government, with aid of army will be more efficient to secure peace than

"A dispatch from Judge Taft, dated Jan "'Conditions rapidly improving. Insurgent officers and privates are being capconditions in Paney, where more than 35. Samar slower because of insurgent paign. Campaign in Samar has driven bands into Lyte, producing disturbance, but information is that conditions there are favorable. Federal party for peace; direct waymen at night within a month.

### result of election. Well organized and rapidly increasing in Manila; preparing to extend organization to many provinces on pressing and numerous invitations from

leading citizens." THE LIQUOR QUESTION. "The report shows that the islands are

estimated to contain about 73,000,000 acres of land, of which less than 5,000,000 are held in private ownership. More permanent laws than the military government can supply are needed. The section of the report on liquor traffic in Manila declares that the powers of Manila are ample to deal with that subject and the success which they have attained will compare favorably with the results in this country. Many false and misleading statements have been made regarding the use of intoxicating liquors in Manila. The fact is that this traffic is more rigidly and effectively regulated and kept within bounds in the city of Manila than in any city of similar or greater size in

the United States. "Acting upon that clause of your instructions which vests in the Philippine commission authority to exercise, subject to your approval through the War Department, that part of your military authority which is legislative in its character the commission has adopted regular methods of legislative procedure. I venture to express the hope that an examination of these acts as well as the reading of the report will carry to your mind, as it has to mine, the conviction that the commission is proceeding in accordance with the high spirit of your instructions, and with zeal and discretion are pressing forward with all practicable speed the establishment of civil government in conformity to American institutions and in fulfillment of our duty to the people of the Philippine islands.'

Appended to the secretary's report are these cablegrams concerning the liquor

"Jan. 15 .- Taft, Manila: Cable answer following questions: What is present conlition Manila as to use of intoxicating liquors, drunkenness and disorder? How does it compare with principal American cities? Do natives frequent American saloons, or drink American liquors? How much drunkenness among American soldiers? Are houses of prostitution licensed protected, or in any way encouraged by authorities?-Root.'

"Manila, Jan. 17. - Root, Secretary of War: With reference to your telegram of the 15th: First, very good; second, better than any American city of same size; third, practically not at all; fourth, considerable; home, because several barracks near heart thoroughfares; new license law passed banish saloons to places less accessible and annoying for general public; informed by army authorities that actual durnkenness not much, if any, better than at of usual amusements would naturally increase it: marked improvement in this re-Fifth, No. but true that in November, 1898 spread of veneral diseases among soldier led military authorities, in order to maintain effectiveness of army, to subject known prostitutes to certified examination (CONTINUED ON PAGE 3, COL. 3.)

## WHOLE STORY IS A FAKE

RESIDENT OF THE CREEK NATION SAYS THERE IS NO REVOLT.

Declares the Indians Are Peacefully at Work-Lieut. Dixon Says the Reports Are Much Exaggerated.

CHECOTAH, I. T., Jan. 25.-H. G. Turner, of Brush Hill, where the Snake band of Indians are supposed to be in camp, was in Checotah this morning, and says there is no truth in the report from Eufaula of an Indian uprising. The Indians, he says, who are supposed to be indulging in the war dance, are at work, though a few are attempting to enforce some of their old laws wherein members of their own triba are concerned.

"Exaggerated," Says Dixon. OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 25 .- General Lee tonight received a telegraphic report from Lieutenant Dixon, commanding the troop of cavalry sent to the scene of the Creek Indian troubles. He says he has not yet made a full investigation, but has learned enough to warrant his saying that the reports of an uprising have been greatly exaggerated. Thus far, he has encountered no Indians, and, from civilians, he learns there has been no violence on the part of the Indians, and he anticipates none. The report of Lieutenant Dixon comes Henrietta, which place he reached during

## NO FEAR OF INDIANS.

Is Wanted to Guard

Against Disguised Outlaws. GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 25.-Governor Barnes to-day ordered a militia company each at Chandler and Shawnee, Okla., to the Indian Territory line. Adjutant General troops ready for shipment this afternoon Three thousand rounds of ammunition were provided for each company. Governor Barnes received many messages to-day from citizens of Stroud and Chandler, which are situated near the Creek nation, asking that militia be sent at once to protect life and property by patroling the line. There is apparently little fear of the Indians, but there is danger that outlaws, guise of Indians. Governor Barnes will not send the troops unless the situation be-

# comes more threatening than at present.

Bennett Controls the Situation. MUSKOGEE, I. T., Jan. 25.-Marshal Bennett, in an interview to-night, stated that while the situation is still alarming, he thinks it is now in hand. United States Judge Joseph A. Gill has ordered Commis sioner Thomas A: Sanson to proceed with Marshal Bennett and deputies and join the Over fifty writs have been issued for the arrest of light-horse men and leaders.

## Choctaws Are Quiescent.

at Fort Smith, has sent instructions to the | the House. Seventy-seven pension bills sheriffs to arrest trouble-makers.

Woman Struck by a Footpad. nay die. Her assailant escaped. She is the

DELIVERS AN ORATION IN SUPPORT OF THE SHIPPING BILL.

He Favors Granting Subsidies for the Upbuilding of the American

Merchant Marine.

PPLAUSE IN SENATE

WHEN HE URGES THE RESTORING OF "OLD GLORY" TO MASTHEADS.

He Contends that Outside Lines of Communication Have Been Neg-

lected and Are Now Necessary.

HOUSE AGREES TO ARMY BILL

"RAILROADS" THE NAVAL APPRO-PRIATION MLASURE THROUGH,

And Closes an Unusually Busy Day by Adopting Seventy-Seven Pri-

vate Pension Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.-Senator Depew. of New York, to-day delivered in the Senate a characteristically forceful and eloquent address in support of the shipping bill. The address, which occupied just an hour, was in the nature of an appeal for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine by the granting of subsidies, as provided for in the pending measure. His discussion of the problems of transportation which now confront American manufacturers and American farmers was notably interesting and effective. The peroration, in which he urged that the American flag be restored to the mastheads of the freight carrying ships of the United States was a brilliant piece of oratory and elicited cordial applause from senators on the floor

and the crowds in the galleries. Senator Depew began with a survey of the country's first century of development, pointing out the immense material progress that had been made in agriculture and manufactures, how our exports had grown to \$1,500,000,000 annually in excess of our imports and how the internal lines of communication had been developed into the most comprehensive in the world. But he insisted that the development of the country had been one-sided. While prepared to feed and clothe one-half of the world outside of the United States, we had de veloped our transportation system only to our own coast line and had allowed our merchant marine to remain undeveloped so that there was actually a greater tonnage of American vessels built in this country for the foreign trade in 1807 than in 1900

Said Mr. Depew: "A general collision, which is often predicted in the European newspapers, among the great powers of Europe, in the mac haste of their navies and armies to outstrip each other in the acquisition of spheres of influence in Asia and Africa would act upon the United States, who might be simply a spectator of the conflict as an embargo on our coast. We would be shut up within ourselves as absolute as if the navies of the world were blocked

ing our ports." In regard to subsidies, the Senator said: "All nations are agreed that their merchant marine can be built up only by bounties The bountles paid last year by the different maritime nations were \$26,000,000 in round numbers against \$1,000,000 in round numbers by the United States. German states. men discovered that if the country would find a market for its growing surplus it must own its own ships. Within a few years the German government has been increasing directly its subsidies and has lent every possible government aid to the construction of German shippards and the steamships. The result is that Germany

as little coast and lev "The building up of the American shi building operations besides the immense indirect aid that it would give to all lines of iron and steel production in this cou try. It is estimated," concluded the Senstor, "that there is paid by American pi ducers to foreign ship owners in fre charges at least \$175,000,000 a year. Four per cent. on this would give us an American merchant marine and the expenditure of much the larger part of this me

has come to the fore, and takes sec

rank as a maritime power, although she

"It is undoubtedly true," said the Senaexpensive to build and maintain than those they were operated at a loss. If, with the enormous profits, as some opponents of the shipping bill declared, there would be an abundance of money flowing into the shinbuilding business to take advantage of this fresh opportunity for profitable invest-

the Senate was occupied in the passage of

BUSY DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Army and Navy Measures and 77 Private Pension Bills Passed.

WASHIGTON, Jan. 25 .- The House to-day adopted the conference report upon the army reorganization bill. The contest over it was brief, Mr. Hull, chairman of the military affairs committee, preventing prolenged debate. The debate was chiefly notable for a short exchange between Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, and Ma Hay, (Dem. Va.), a member of the confercratic leader for not making a fight for temperary army when the bill was original-

tion bill also was passed. The House then took up private pension Motions ran along smoothly until South Carolina, declared that it was a count of its passage, he said the provision was practically a dead letter. He serve actice that if he could prevent it no other should pass so long as he was a member of

Of Interest to Indianians.

were passed. At 5:05 p. m. the House ad-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- Representative Steele to-day introduced a bill to pension Joseph Cowgill, late of the Indiana Light Artillery, at \$50 monthly.

Senator Fairbanks and Representative fourth woman seriously injured by high- Crumpacker appeared before the Senat committee on commerce to urge the insec-